

A New Species of *Jungia* (Compositae) from Bolivia

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ABSTRACT. A new species of *Jungia*, *J. beckii*, from the Andes of northwestern Bolivia is described and illustrated, and its affinities are briefly discussed.

A short time after the publication of my monograph on the genus *Jungia* (Harling, 1995) I received for determination from Stephan Beck, Herbario Nacional de Bolivia, La Paz, some recent *Jungia* collections from Bolivia. Three of them turned out to belong to a distinct new species, which is described below.

***Jungia beckii* Harling, sp. nov.** TYPE: Bolivia. La Paz: Prov. Nor Yungas, ca. 4 km from Chusipata towards Puente Villa, downhill towards Río Unduavi, 2900 m, 3 Nov. 1990, Beck 18672 (holotype, LPB; isotypes, GB, LPB). Figure 1.

Frutex volubilis usque ad 8 m longus, ramis teretibus, striatis, ferrugineo-tomentosis, glabrescentibus. Folia exstipulata, petiolata, laminis chartaceis, ambitu cordato-suborbicularibus, sinu basali profundo angustoque, (8–) 10–16 cm longis, (9–)12–18 cm latis, 7–9-lobatis, lobis obtusis vel rotundatis, margine integris vel crenatis, supra hirtellis vel substrigosis, subtus dense villosa-arachnoideis; petiolus usque ad 9 cm longus, dense ferrugineo-tomentosus. Synflorescentia paniculata, usque ad 70 cm longa, 30 cm lata. Capitula in glomerulis plusminusve laxis, sessilia vel breviter pedunculata; involucrum anguste campanulatum, 5–7 mm latum, phyllariis 10–12, suboblongis, apice late triangularibus, mucronatis, 4.6–5.3 mm longis, 1.2–1.8 mm latis, dorsaliter dense ferrugineo-tomentosus. Flores 16–18, corolla nivea, tubo 3.2–3.5 mm longo, labio exteriore tridentato, 3.2–4.0 mm longo, plusminusve recurvato, labio interiore profunde bipartito, 2.0–2.6(–3.0) mm longo, segmentis convolutis. Achenium (immaturum) subcylindricum, apice truncatum, erostatum, ca. 2 mm longum, leviter puberulum vel haud saepe glabrum, pappi setis fulvis, 7–8 mm longis, minute barbellatis.

Frutescent liana climbing on tree trunks up to ca. 8 m (or perhaps more) with the aid of branches and small adventitious anchoring roots, stems and branches terete to slightly angular, fluted, when young densely brown-tomentose, becoming ± glabrescent, eglandular like the rest of the plant. Leaves exstipulate; lamina chartaceous, suborbicular-cordate in outline, (8–)10–16 cm long, (9–)12–18 cm wide, basal sinus

deep and rather narrow, shallowly 7–9-lobed, lobes rounded to obtuse, seldom slightly acute, margin entire to crenate, moderately hirtellous to substrigose above, densely brown-villous to arachnoid beneath, veinlet reticulum beneath ± dark without thickenings; petiole up to 9 cm long, slightly sheathing at base, densely brown-tomentose. Synflorescence a terminal or axillary panicle, up to ca. 70 cm long and ca. 30 cm wide, the branches ending in ± widely spaced glomerules of capitula; lower bracts similar to ordinary leaves but smaller, upper bracts linear to narrowly lanceolate, 3–8 mm long, brown-tomentose. Capitula sessile or on peduncles 1–6 mm long; involucrum narrowly campanulate, 5–7 mm wide; accessory bracts 3–5, oblong to lanceolate, 0.8–2.3 mm long, 0.2–0.5 mm wide, densely brown-tomentose; phyllaries 10–12, suboblong, slightly widening upward, apically broadly triangular, mucronate, 4.6–5.3 mm long, 1.2–1.8 mm wide apically, densely brown-tomentose dorsally; paleas coarse, similar to phyllaries but with the pubescence somewhat thinner. Florets 16–18, corolla white, glabrous or with a few hairs, tube gradually widening upward, 3.2–3.5 mm long, outer lip tridentate, 3.2–4.0 mm long, inner lip deeply bifid, 2.0–2.6(–3.0) mm long, both lips ± recurved to coiled, apical appendages of anthers pale violet. Achenes (immature) subcylindric, apically truncate and erostate, slightly ribbed, ca. 2 mm long, usually slightly pubescent with slender hairs, occasionally glabrous; pappus tawny, 7–8 mm long, bristles minutely barbellate.

This new species belongs to section *Jungia* and appears most closely related to *Jungia ferruginea* L. f. and *J. weberbaueri* Cerrate. The main differences between these species are elucidated in the following key:

- 1a. Leaves exstipulate, laminas suborbicular in outline, distinctly lobed; corolla white.
 - 2a. Laminas 5–7-lobed, basal sinus broad and shallow; synflorescence with dense glomerules of heads; florets 8–12; achenes glabrous, pappus bristles plumose; Mexico to southern Colombia *J. ferruginea*
 - 2b. Laminas 7–9(–11)-lobed, basal sinus narrow and deep; synflorescence widely spaced; flo-




Figure 1. *Jungia beckii* Harling (Beck 18672, LPB). —A. Flowering branch. —B. Capitulum. —C. Phyllaries. —D. Flower. —E. Achene, only two pappus bristles shown.

rets 16–18; achenes usually pubescent, pap-
pus bristles minutely barbellate; Bolivia
J. beckii

1b. Leaves usually stipulate, laminas ovate to trian-
gular-ovate in outline, unlobed or very slightly

lobed; corolla reddish lilac; southern Ecuador to
Bolivia J. weberbaueri

Jungia beckii is so far known only from the re-

gion around Chusipata in the Andes of north-western Bolivia. It grows in high-montane wet forest at about 2800–3000 m elevation. The most common trees (up to ca. 16 m tall) are members of *Weinmannia*, Melastomataceae, and Myrsinaceae (S. Beck, pers. comm.).

Paratypes. BOLIVIA. La Paz: Prov. Nor Yungas, 2 km S of Chusipata, near the abandoned railroad, 3000 m, 24 July 1988, Beck 13859 (GB, LPB); Chusipata, de-

scending ca. 2.5 km towards Sud Yungas, 16°18'S, 67°49'W, 2800 m, 22 Jan. 1995, Beck 21737 (GB, LPB).

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Literature Cited

Harling, G. 1995. The genus *Jungia* L. fil. (Compositae—Mutisieae). *Acta Regiae Soc. Sci. Litt. Gothob., Bot.* 4: 1–133.